

New Advertisements.

Let of Letters—Wm. Roe.
Lake Huron Trout—W. A. Clark.
Extensive Sale—J. Estlin.
Singles Wanted—Dr. Fenn.
Regulation—John Hartman.
Great Speculation—J. Hewitt.
Card—N. A. Bogart.

Money Received.

On subscriptions to New Era since last announcement.
John Quibell \$1; H. H. Brown \$1.50; Wm. Dawson \$1.50; Wm. Wright \$1.50; S. H. Lundy \$2; J. Simpson \$1.50; J. S. Hulse \$1.50; D. Siles \$1.50.

Agents for the "New Era"

ACORDA.—Messrs. Ashton & Macmillan.
KENTLEY.—Mr. S. Smith.
LONDON.—Mr. J. J. Pearson.
BOSTON.—Messrs. Manning & Walker.
BONHARD.—Mr. John Boddy.
HOLLAND LANDING.—Mr. J. M. Raper.
KING P. O.—Mr. John Hartman.
EASTVIEW.—Mr. J. Quibell.
Agents will be appointed in other places as soon as proper persons can be selected.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday Dec. 11, 1857.

For Member of Parliament,

JOSEPH HARTMAN, Esq.

General Summary.

Mr. Macnechy of Bradford, is the Reform Candidate in opposition to Hon. Mr. Robinson, Ministerial, and Mr. Ferguson, Conservative. In case the two latter gentlemen go to the poll, it is stated that Mr. Macnechy's success is certain.

Rev. S. P. Ramey lectures before the Mechanics' Institute this evening. Subject: Reminiscences of Foreign Travels. The well known ability of the Rev. Gentleman to both please and instruct will be sure to draw a full house.

We regret to learn that a sad and fatal accident occurred on the Northern Railroad, yesterday, by which a young man named Patrick Hart, of this place, lost his life. An inquest will be held on view of the body tomorrow, when we will endeavor to obtain particulars for next week.

We learn from a private source, that North Ontario has again nominated their old member Joseph Gould, Esq. We hope that rotter tool of the Ministry Gowan, will be so shamefully defeated this time he will never again attempt to force himself upon the electors of North Ontario.

We have received a synopsis of the sermon delivered by the Rev. Thos. Baker, in the Congregational Church, Newmarket, on the Fast Day. Its late reception, however, coupled with the fact that the lengthened report of the political meeting held in Newmarket on Wednesday last, occupies a large portion of our space, compels us to defer its publication till next week.

An old friend and subscriber, writing from Jordan, C. W., sends us two dollars for the Era, this week, accompanied with the remark, "there is nothing like liberally sustaining our free and independent editors, in times of electioneering contest." We hope other people may entertain the same sound sentiments.

A Requisition has been presented to Geo. Brown, Esq., by the electors of Toronto, bearing 1617 signatures. Notwithstanding the Government and their organs are doing all they can to injure Mr. Brown's prospects, he is likely to be returned at the head of the poll. Should he even be elected, the effect upon the country will be equal to a Ministerial defeat.

Great Reform Demonstration!

Requisition to Joseph Hartman, Esq., and his Reply.

THE MINISTRY DENOUNCED.

The public meeting announced in our last issue, took place at the Eagle Hotel, Newmarket, on Wednesday last, the 9th inst. Although the roads were nearly impassable, and the day disagreeable and wet, about 150 of the electors of North York assembled, embracing gentlemen residing in every Township in the Constituency.

The meeting organized by calling Mr. Robert Cook to the chair, who said, every one present knew the objects of the meeting, as they had been made public. At a meeting of the Alliance Committee, held last week, it was resolved to hold a meeting to-day to present the Requisition to Mr. Hartman, adopt such resolutions as might be thought proper, expressive of public opinion. He regretted Mr. Hartman was not present; but the Secretary had received a communication from him, and he (the Chairman) would now call for the reading of it.

The Secretary then read the following letter:

"Whitechurch, Dec. 9th, 1857.
Mr. Jackson, Esq.,
Secretary, Reform Alliance Committee.
Dear Sir,—I regret the inclemency of my health, coupled with the delicate state of my health, will prevent me from being with you this afternoon. I trust my friends will fully appreciate the cause of my absence.
You will please act in my behalf, and present my Address to the electors present.
With improved weather, I hope to be out again immediately.
Yours Respectfully,
JOSEPH HARTMAN."

Some little discussion then ensued, as to whether Mr. Jackson had better receive the Requisition and present Mr. Hartman's Address, or whether a Deputation had not better be appointed to wait on him at his residence. It was, however, decided that the Requisition should be presented in accordance with the above letter, and that Mr. Jackson should act for Mr. Hartman.

Dr. Hunter then rose and said, in presenting the Requisition he should make his remarks simply as if directed to Mr. Hartman himself. At a meeting of the Reformers of this Riding, held a few days since, a committee was appointed to draft and circulate a Requisition, asking you to allow yourself to be placed in Nomination at the approaching election. In accordance with that resolution, I now become my pleading duty to present this Requisition for your acceptance,

signed by about five hundred of the Electors of this Riding. I have the more pleasure in doing so from the fact, that at the last election I was one of your strongest opponents. But, Sir, I believe I speak the sentiments of nearly all those who acted with me on that occasion, when I say—that our opposition was based, not upon any difference in our political sentiments, but, Sir, it was because you were opposed by an old and tried Reformer—one who had formerly represented a portion of this Riding, and faithfully advocated our cause at a time when the dark clouds of Toryism had settled upon the country like a fearful pall—a man, Sir, who advocated the same political principles as yourself, and sought for an accomplishment of the same ends. Our opposition was therefore, rather a personal than of a political nature. But it will be gratifying to you to know, that the honorable and independent course you have pursued in Parliament, since that event—your undiminished opposition to one of the most corrupt Governments that ever disgraced a country, has not only removed every feeling of opposition from our minds, but so endeared you to our hearts, that we are prepared on this occasion to come forward and give you our hearty and cordial support. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Perhaps, Sir, Canada has never seen a Parliament in which integrity of principle and honesty of purpose have been so severely tried. (Hear.) How many have we seen of those elected by Reform Constituencies basely betraying their trust—sinking beneath the degrading influences of bribery and corruption, and seeking personal advancement rather than public good. But, Sir, we are proud to think that you, as our Representative, have ever been true to your principles and nobly done your duty. (Hear, hear.) Every speech you made and every vote you gave, we heartily endorse. You, Sir, during that Parliament, had to consider questions of vital importance to Canada. Amongst these, Representation by Population and Separate Schools were the most prominent. Representation by Population we must have, as by it alone can the present Union be maintained,—and by it alone can Upper Canadian rights be upheld. We must have nothing to mar the glorious working of our Common School System—the pride of Canadians, and the envy and admiration of all who have witnessed its effects. We must have no Separate Schools to create division in our ranks—no hot-beds for the growth and fostering of religious rancour and dissensions. Let such institutions be buried in the crime and bloodshed of the past—the great light of advancement banish them forever. We must bring our children together for secular education—let them grow up together to manhood as brethren—united as to the subjects of every day life, and leave to parents and the clergy the task of religious instruction. You, Sir, upon these great questions, as upon all others, have faithfully represented our views in the past, and we have every confidence in your earnest advocacy of them in the future. With these remarks, I have great pleasure in presenting you with the Requisition, containing, as I before observed, about 500 of the names of the electors of this Riding. (Cheers.)

Mr. Jackson then rose and read Mr. Hartman's Address, which will be found in our advertising columns this day.

The Chairman then said the meeting was open for the transaction of any business, or the moving and adoption of resolutions.

Mr. D. Sutherland said he rose to move a resolution: it read as follows:

Resolved—That the course pursued by the late Administration deserves the strongest condemnation; and as the present Coalition Cabinet is composed principally of the same parties we have therefore no confidence that their Legislation will be more satisfactory than that of their predecessors and therefore consider them to be unworthy of public confidence.

He looked upon the present Government as the most unscrupulous and corrupt that ever afflicted Canada. Charges of peculation and fraud had been brought against them that no independent Press would attempt to palliate; hence they found it necessary, the other day, to buy over a journal to advocate their interests. "To-day we find a journalist strongly denouncing them, to-morrow applauding the very deeds he had previously condemned. What is the result? We are taxed to-day, to pay for this bribery and corruption. (Hear, hear.) The disreputable state of our Customs Department is enough to disgust any well regulated mind; but the Government of the day wink at the rascalities practiced. The subversion of the Ministry to Lower Canada, in order to retain their places, also, has a direct tendency to lower us in the eyes of the people abroad,—increase taxation and add to the burdens of Upper Canada; and now they come before the electors, forthwith, ask for their suffrages. The recent changes in the Cabinet had been made with a view to strengthen their position before the country; but he looked upon them as more ready for corruption than the late Ministry, as it was more composed of clerical lawyers and glib speculators. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Although the country was particularly Agricultural, we do not find an agriculturist among them, or a Merchant or Mechanic—all lawyers save the unfortunate auctioneer. From such a Cabinet what can we expect but peculation and speculation. He would not take up the time of the meeting by any lengthened remarks, and would therefore move the resolution he had just read.

John D. Phillips, Esq., rose to second the resolution, and in doing so, he said he believed the late Administration the most unscrupulous and corrupt that ever cursed the country. It was a fact, patent to all, that they had done more to saddle Canada with debt, than any that preceded them. Mr. Phillips then went on to show the action that had been from time to time taken with regard to the Grand Trunk Railway windmill—detailing the part each Ministry had played, and that the action of the late Administration had saddled upon the present debt of about \$1,000,000. He thought that no man who would support such a Ministry, should be honored by the suffrages of any constituency. Again, there was the Militia Bill,—another portion of their impious legislation. By the enactment of this measure, all between the ages of 18 and 40 must spend one day in the 265 to learn the art of war. (Hear, hear.) The carrying out of the details of this Bill had already cost the country \$250,000. What do we want of an

organized militia in this country? Was the country endangered by enemies? Not at all; but it opened up an opportunity for Government to bestow patronage, and herein lies the grand secret. (Hear, hear.) There was other measures equally absurd and preposterous, but time would not allow him to refer to them. He heartily seconded the resolution.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Mr. Thomas Nixon rose to propose the second resolution, which read as follows:

Resolved—That the honest and consistent course taken by the Liberal Opposition in Parliament in opposing the improper legislation of the late corrupt administration, and the efforts of that Patriotic Minority in advocating Representation by Population and other important matters, and their strong and firm opposition to endowments to Sectarian Schools from the public funds—to Sectarian grants and to the Grand Trunk legislation, justly entitle them to the continued support and confidence of their constituents, and the warmest thanks of their country.

If ever he was pleased, he was pleased to-day to witness the unanimity of Reformers; and at such times as these he was pleased to know he resided in a Reform part of the country, where political iniquity and corruption would not be winked at. When we look over the acts of those men who have stood forth as the champions of freedom in speech and liberty of conscience, our hearts burn with sympathy for the cause espoused, and we venture the hope for their future success. He believed the Opposition would be returned with large additions to their numbers, and that the country would speak out against the supporters of Garraiz rioters. It was surprising to see men who urged the principle of Representation by Population, all at once entertain and advocate an opposite course. He believed the late Ministry more corrupt than any Administration that ever held power in Canada. The present leader, previous to accepting office, charged the Mincks Ministry with being "stepped to the lips in corruption"; but no sooner does he retain office than he flung him abandoning his former professions, and actually following in the footsteps of those he denounced. Look at the Grand Trunk Railway legislation of the past few years. At the very lowest calculation \$5,000 per mile more has been paid, than other companies offered to construct the work for. J. & L. Chabertine offered to do the work for \$6,250 per mile; another company, Hayden, Crosby & Co., offered to do it for \$6,625 per mile; another, Gould & Co., offered to complete the work for \$7,500 per mile; and yet, in face of all these tenders, and without paying any regard for the public good, they actually gave it to Jackson, Peto & Co. for \$10,250; and as if that was not enough, eventually agree to give \$12,500. This he called down-right chiselling. There were subscribed on the Stock-books and entered the names of parties who afterwards stated they were unaware that any such amount of Stock was allotted to them. Certain parties had worked for the Company, by robbing the Province, and the Company were prepared to pay them for it. Since then, new demands have been made from time to time,—and again and again have the Administration acceded to those demands. Where will it end! Mr. Carley had one very memorable item in his last estimates, \$908,553 to pay one year's interest on the Grand Trunk Railway Debentures. "To pay this large sum 20 per cent was added to our Tax." But it did not end here: the Government last session actually carried a measure through Parliament by which we had to forego our Mortgage of \$16,000,000 in the road, in order to allow the stock holders to have the first chance of plunder. The Lower Canadians were bought off by present of one and a half millions of acres of land to enable them to build a Railroad about 20 miles long. And this Government were now asking the people for their support and confidence. In regard to the representation Question, Upper Canada now numbered some 250,000 more than the Lower Province; and in demanding an increased number of Representatives we were only demanding our right—a right that must shortly be conceded. Mr. Nixon then referred to the attempts made to destroy our national School System, and also adverted to the difference between the two Sections of the Province in the amount paid and received by each, and concluded amid loud applause.

Mr. John Terry rose to second the resolution; and in doing so he had not much to offer, as previous speakers had gone pretty generally over the ground. All he could do was to enlarge on some of the points adverted to. He was a friend to the Militia Bill, in one sense,—for the working of it out had brought to light the true character of one individual, at least, in his Township—East Gwillimbury. (Laughter, and hear, hear.) Mr. Nixon had referred to the working of our noble School System; and had it been longer in operation, he was satisfied, W. B. Robinson would never again be returned for South Simcoe. The speaker then furnished the meeting with an idea of Mr. Robinson's manner of electioneering, which created no little amusement. Mr. Terry was of the opinion the Union would not exist much longer. Should the principle of equal Representation not be conceded, the Upper Canadians would be so loud in claiming a dissolution of the Province that no Ministry could sustain themselves that would resist it; and should that principle be granted, Lower Canada would be equally anxious for a division, as that would deprive them of robbing this section of the province. Again, he was satisfied the Union would not last long from the fact that either section was jealous of the other. As a proof of this he had only to instance the passage of the Seigneurial Tenure and Clergy Reserve Bills. These two measures were advanced clause by clause—first one then the other. They were actually afraid to trust one another long enough to complete either measure. (Hear, hear.) Another reason was, the particular church of Lower Canada owes allegiance to a foreign power. Now, he held it as a principle, that any man, or class of men, who owe a stronger allegiance to any country more than the one in which he resides, should be disfranchised. Look at the effect of this domination, as had been referred to, \$1,000,000 had been added to our annual indebtedness. Large sums are also annually expended out of the public exchequer to support sectarian institutions in the eastern part of the Province. This being the case he had great pleasure in seconding the resolution.

Mr. Sullivan was next called upon to support the resolution. He said, that while feeling honored by the call, he considered himself too young to take a very prominent position in the political matters of the day. He was a justice, however, would do his duty, and of correct principles the necessity and propriety of cordially supporting the present minority, or Opposition. He thought that should the country so far forget itself as not to support the Opposition, Canada would be losing in self-respect. The proud position we occupied at the World's Fair, both in England and France sent a thrill of pleasure to the heart of every true Canadian,—and should the people now sanction the misdeeds of those at present controlling our affairs, it would be a dark stain upon the escutcheon of our country.

The Address of Joseph Hartman Esq., the Reform Candidate for North York, will be found in our advertising columns. Although not lengthy—it covers the ground on all the leading political questions of the day. On the Representation and School Question he is very explicit; and as regards other matters of minor importance, the votes published during the past three years, from the records of Parliament, furnish sufficient evidence of the course he will pursue.

Ever since Parliament rose last spring, the Leader has been harping upon the unpromising prospects of Mr. Hartman, the event of an election; but, as yet, although the Legislature has been dismissed some time, the Government has not dared to send an opponent in the constituency. (The fact is, the electors of this Riding think, and act for themselves. They never, for mo-

ment, take into consideration, the petty objections urged by the Leader, or pay any attention to a journal notoriously just to self-respect.

While we hear of warm electioneering contests, and large political gatherings, in other constituencies, all goes on smoothly in this Riding. The Reform party is thoroughly united—and since the Reserve Question has been withdrawn from the political arena; many warm friends have been added, who were opposed to the action of Reformers with regard hereto. Equal rights and civil and religious liberty now forms the bond of union; and all the influence of the Coalition centered in this one Riding, could not break the tie. In fact no one pretends to talk of opposition to our Leader. His votes on the Representation Question—on Sectarian Schools—on endowing sectarian institutions—on "retrenchment" on the "Grand Trunk Bill of last Session"—and others, useless to mention, gave entire satisfaction; and the people are now showing how heartily they approve of his conduct, by determining to re-select him without opposition; and from our knowledge of the man, we feel persuaded—the confidence of the electors, thus bestowed, will not be abused.

Newmarket Mechanics' Institute.

The first Lecture for the season, delivered before the Mechanics' Institute, took place on Friday evening last—by Col. Beresford, the President. Subject—Labor lightened, Time not lost. The attendance was large and respectable, and the season promises to be equally successful with the last. In his introductory remarks, the speaker congratulated the Institute upon the energy and spirit in which they had commenced another year, and augured much for its future usefulness. He then said, "In the first place he would make one or two general statements,—to the effect,—that the object of Mechanics' Institutes, Library Associations, and even Agricultural Societies, was to afford, not only instruction, but rest and refreshment to the human mind. The early closing and half-day holiday movements, which had begun in Scotland, was closely connected with the same. In Canada, we had commenced the first of these great movements, by establishing Mechanics' Institutes, Library Associations and Agricultural Societies. Now, labor was the doom of man. Man was condemned to eat bread by the sweat of the brow; but while labor was the doom of the human race, while work and exercise was necessary to the health and development of the human frame,—the frame, the body and also the mind, by prolonged exercise, becomes exhausted and needs recovery by repose. This fact was self-evident. Take a simple illustration of this: hold up a weight in your hand,—first the hand is steady, there is plenty of power; then it shakes,—wavers more and more, until, being exhausted by continuous exertion, down it falls as if palsied. How shall it recover itself to grasp the weight again—give it rest. The next statement he would make was—there were various kinds of repose. First, there was absolute repose,—a man being exhausted, resting all his voluntary muscles. Again, there was also another kind of repose, not absolute, but relative by alternate action; not by ceasing to act with all our muscles, but by resting some, while employing others. The speaker said, he was acquainted with this kind of repose in former years, rather more, perhaps, than any one present. All, however, well knew the military phrase—"Stand at ease"—stand easy; and so used was the well-drilled soldier to the word of command, that he would spring into as comfortable a position as circumstances would permit. There were also different periods of rest; and these refer to the daily labor of man. There was the breakfast, the dinner and the supper time, when a man should be resting all his muscles save those of his jaws, which he was expected to keep in good action. There were also two other periods of rest: one called night, when required about eight hours sleep,—this arrangement left him ten or twelve hours labor and four or six hours for recreation and improvement. At first the early closing movement was denounced; but he had heard it since called, the seventh day of rest—was called the key to the soul of man. In former times poets eloquently demanded freedom, and philosophers ably argued for the same; but it was freedom of discussion that advanced the moral and political progress of mankind. There was another period of rest—Sunday or the Sabbath; and nowhere, he believed, was the Sabbath better kept than in this country. He would not dwell on this point, but simply remark—it was the highest privilege of man. The speaker then referred to the various movements lately set on foot for recreation and rest, and prominent among these, "was Mechanics' Institutes; where men were brought together to think, to talk, to rest, and to refresh the human mind." Professor James Miller said, "no man is so much a man as when he is put to rest for a time; to have his bristles burnished and cleaned, oil applied to the wheels, &c. So with man; he becomes rusted from using and requires to have his bristles burnished and his wheels oiled, and this was more readily effected by shifting his work from 'grave to joy—from lively to severe.' The speaker then urged the necessity of taking time to think, and of its practical results. He instance Stevenson, the great engineer. This engineer was the son of a freeman to one of the colliery engines. At 18 years of age, when earning full workman's wages, he could neither read nor write; but he could think, and he did think. His mind fully bent on acquiring knowledge, he attended a night school, so that by 19 he was able to write his own name. After this he made great progress in learning and knowledge, becoming engineer to all the important Railways in Great Britain, and built all the great arteries. He looked upon Mechanics' Institutes, and other like associations as schools, where labor may be lightened and our time not lost, from whence Christian Stevenson may arise to do honor to himself, and credit to the land of their adoption or birth. The speaker then referred to several other eminent persons, who, like the one just referred to, had become states by self-education. He then spoke of the various movements afoot in the old country to elevate the working classes, and their results; and concluded by urging upon all present, the importance of maintaining such institutions, as Mechanics' Institutes, Library Associations, &c.

Col. Beresford's speech was well received, and we are only sorry that our space will not admit of our following him through his remarks. Suffice it to say the meeting was well pleased, and he was frequently applauded during its delivery.

Fast Day—Christian Church.

The following synopsis of the sermon delivered in the Christian Church, on the Fast Day, has been furnished us for publication: it was omitted last week in the hope that an account of other services might be obtained.

The services in the Christian Chapel, were held in the afternoon. Sermon by Elder H. H. Willson from Rev. iii. chap. 2nd and 3rd verses—"Be watchful and strengthen the things which remain, that are ready to die: for I have not found thy work perfect before God. Remember therefore, how thou has received and heard; and hold fast and repent. If therefore thou shalt not watch, I will come upon thee." After taking notice of the subject calling them together, the speaker said—The question connected with this day was a great national question, and it was expected that the nation would speak out this day. The way she could speak, was through her various associations and organizations; and as it had a direct bearing upon the religious, it would be expected that every religious body composing the great national body, would lift their voices high—would cry aloud. In reference to the text chosen as a basis for contemplation, the speaker observed—that God, when admonishing a individual, often designs a general application. In this case it was addressed to a church, and will well apply to the British Nation. England had received much. She had been loaded with benefits, and occupied a proud distinction among the nations of the earth. While she had her home in a small island of the sea, she extended her armies to all parts of the habitable globe. Her navy floats on every sea; and her merchants dwell on all parts of the earth. She sits in all national councils, and gives impress and force to all treaties. But that which enables England to be her Christianity—her protestant Christianity; it is that which has "exalted her lofty head above her foes around"—and that which has inclined and empowered her to succor the oppressed—to let the slave go free, and to give to the whole civilized world, wherever her influence is felt, a desire for freedom. England's responsibility is equal to her greatness. Providence never designed that England should take the gifts so richly lavished upon her, and shamefully debase them by subserving her own sensual or mercenary interests; but that with and by those great graces she should glorify the giver. And it has been in this, that she has made her great mistake, and herein lies her cause for deep humiliation. Her work has not been found "perfect before God." She has not been careful to do good according to her means,—and especially in her Eastern Possessions where millions of souls have been committed to her charge, that she might train them in the way of the Lord—that out of that dark, uncouth and idolatrous mass, there might be, through the sanctifying influences of the Gospel of the Son of God, and offering of a "sweet smelling savor," presented by the British Nation, worthy the acceptance of God. She has been careless of the influence which her people have exercised over the Hindoos; and allowed the heathen to draw conclusions in respect to Christianity, from the corrupt and selfish trader, who call themselves Christians, and through that polished medium they could see no cause to forsake their own idolatry for that which was but another of a different name. She has not been watchful over the souls of the Indians; but rather supported heathenism in its worst forms. She has not been careful to let her light shine in that dark and solitary place equal to her means. Jesus has been hurt in the person of his servants the Missionaries, who have been banished for trying to preach Christ; and the disciples of Christ have been turned out of the service and disgraced for their Christianity. "I have not found thy work perfect before God." England had been warned, by her servants, of the state of her Indian Possessions; that danger was apprehended; but "they were like them that dream," and the terrible day of reckoning "came upon her as a thief, and they knew not the hour until it was upon them." But we have reason to thank God in sparing; that the "waves were not suffered to go clean over our heads. There are things that remain." Let us be admonished to be watchful henceforward. Let us strengthen the cause of Christianity by our money—by our men, and by our prayers. We take courage in our humility, that it shall work for the good of God's cause in the East—"The wrath of men shall praise him." Hold obstacles in the way of true freedom and the cross, will be levelled to the dust. Though there may seem severity in the remark, yet the nature of the case requires it. The heathen have been cruel—paying no attention or regard to the pledge of innocence and feebleness. They have glowed in the blood of our people; let them, take the consequences. It was in vain to speak of mild means to such a people. As they delighted in blood,—let them drain the bowl to the very dregs: then shall the fair angel of peace stretch her airy wand across this accursed land, and out of those thick clouds of chaos will good order arise.

Then the altar and idol in dust overthrown,
The heathen forbade that was hallowed with blood.
The priests of Melchisedec there shall stand,
And the shrine of all people be sacred to God.
After a few remarks by Elder Fowler, corroborating many of the previous statements, the services for that place closed.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the New Era.

Sir—This village becomes incorporated on the first of January next. Do you not think it high time that steps were taken to ascertain what will be likely to compose our Council, and how they are to be brought out. We want men of honesty, who will attend to the business,—and not as soon as they are elected set down, fold their arms and say—"well, we have the honor, let some one else do the work,"—as has frequently been the case in other matters connected with the Village. The people should think over these things, and act accordingly.

Yours obediently,
G. DORRVAIR.

Newmarket Dec. 9, 1857.

To the Editor of the New Era.

DEAR SIR—Far better would it have been had the Clergy Reserves, in this country, remained for the benefit of religious institutions, the craving public. For since the proceeds of said lands, have been deposited in the hands of the different Municipalities for distribution, the whole community seems to be in discord,—such as thieves taking up honest men and having them tried for robbery,—honest men committing bank robberies,—municipal councillors forgetting their duties, and even some trustees of Common Schools, laboring under something like dilution, treachery,—and all on account of these Reserves.

We have a case in point in our own Section, No. 9, of King (Old Survey), in which our acting officials have made an outrageous blunder; for while the "votes" of the Section said—employ our present teacher for the coming year, they would not. Nay, says one, because a titled man puts me on the shoulder, and it seems to me to do it. I will not displease him; because he tells me I am the only person in the corporation that is fit for the office,—that was not for me, the people in this Section would be equal to the Sodomites,—that the Holland River would swell its waves above its green mossy margins, even to the summit of the surrounding hills, and sweep all opposition from the face of the earth. Nay, says the second in command,—because my colleague will not, neither will I.

Now, sir, to eradicate the evil with which we are beset, it behooves every supporter of this school to be up and doing,—attend these equal meetings—put in Trustees that will act and do their duty—men that can act upon a true principle, and care not for public opinion, so long as they are doing right; for who dare confront them? Let us employ good teachers if we can get them; and when we have them we ought to know enough to keep them. Let us not be quite so tight-fisted about the treasures of this world. Let us employ a small portion of it into the heads of our children, that they may be able to make a "noise in the world," and lay up treasures in the spirit-land; and nations yet unborn will raise up and call us blessed.

Yours truly,
A SUFFERER.

KING, Dec. 1st, 1857.

To the Editor of the New Era.

DEAR SIR—in reply to the question asked by "J. H.," a correspondent in your paper, I would state, as a Member of the Mechanics' Institute, that the price of admission is \$1 per annum; that we purpose having a Lecture every Friday evening during the Winter. We have, also, a Library (small, but good); and on Thursday evening of each week, the members meet to hold a discussion on any subject proposed, except politics or religion. Trusting this "Bill of Fare" of "feats of reason and flow of soul" will induce "J. H.," and all the surrounding country to become members, by thus offering a hearty invitation.

I am, Sir,
Yours Respectfully,
A MEMBER.

Newmarket, Dec. 9, 1857.

By Telegraph.

Arrival of the Baltic.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.

The U. S. mail steamship Baltic for Liverpool, 2 p. m., on the 25th November, arrived at 11 this a. m., with 70 passengers and £90,000 on freight. Among her passengers is Peter Parker, late U. S. Minister to China.

ENGLAND—IMPROVED ASPECT OF THE MONEY MARKET.

In London, on Saturday, the recovery of the mercantile confidence made further progress notwithstanding the serious features of the Bank returns. Loans on Government securities were readily obtainable for short periods at lower rates; about £400,000 of Australian gold was sold to the bank closing the day. On Monday, the London market was more business than at any time since the first time became observable. There was a continued absence of further failures and an additional amount of bullion £100,000 was taken to the Bank.

On the Stock Exchange there was an increased supply of money and short loans were obtainable on government securities at 7 per cent; as the Bank the demand was less heavy. The Times concluded that the panic has been entirely—and away! Heavy failures at Hamburg are reported, including Ullrich & Croner, in the Swedish trade, with liabilities over one million pounds—and F. Buss & Schenck, a Hamburg bank, with liabilities of £1,000,000, and Cassenbach & Meyer—liabilities in each case only £30,000. At Smyrna, Topping & Co. had suspended, liabilities £40,000.

A despatch from Hamburg announces the formation of the Discount Guarantee Society, with ten million marks banco capital, the object of which is to relieve the commercial distress.

Rumors were current of a probable finding of the exchequer. General Willson and Havelock are to be raised, to the dignity of Baronets. A boiler explosion at a cotton warp factory in Huddersfield had killed nine persons and wounded many others.

M. Fould, Minister of State, was on a visit to London, supposed to have reference to the financial crisis and the situation of the Bank of France, and to confer with Lord Palmerston in reference to the difficulties of the Danish Principalities.

The "Courier Du Bas Rhine" announces that the head quarters of an English recruiting establishment will be opened at Strasbourg, on the 1st of December.

The "Nord" says that the Conference of Paris has been put off to January.

The Bank of France was getting specie. A meeting of Paris distillers had memorialized the Government to raise the import duty on foreign spirituous liquors, on the ground that they cannot compete with foreigners. The Government replied it would be decided by inquiry.

INCORPORATION.

To the Editor of the New Era.

Sir—This village becomes incorporated on the first of January next. Do you not think it high time that steps were taken to ascertain what will be likely to compose our Council, and how they are to be brought out. We want men of honesty, who will attend to the business,—and not as soon as they are elected set down, fold their arms and say—"well, we have the honor, let some one else do the work,"—as has frequently been the case in other matters connected with the Village. The people should think over these things, and act accordingly.

Yours obediently,
G. DORRVAIR.

Newmarket Dec. 9, 1857.

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